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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1900.

Before Republican members of the Hous of Representatives answer the roll call, and vote upon the oil, sugar, tobacco, and rum trusts' proposition to subject an American territory to famine and, incldentally, trample the Constitution of the United States under foot, they would do well to ponder the words of a man much respected in their party, and one who has been identified in a distinguished manner with its achievements under the M Kinley Administration. The Hop. Jacob S. Schur man, Chairman of the first Philippine Commission, and President of Cornell University, in an interview in Detroit a few days

President Schurman warns the legislative agents and creatures of the trusts and monopolies of the dangers to their party in the next Presidential canvass, involved in the crime they are urging it to commit If we had only those dangers to consider, it would be the part of wisdom to promote the design; for nothing could be better adapted to secure the overthrow of Hannasm at the polls in November. It happens powever, that we must think of the awful conditions in Porto Rico; conditions colely and to the blasting curse of Dingleyism which is driving an American island poputation of a million souls to death by starva Republican Representatives who in tend to vote for the murder of the Porto Ricans, as well as for the violation of the plain letter of fundamental national law. must understand what they are doing They do understand. There is not an individual among them who has not read the pregnant words of Governor-General Davis, in his most recent report to the Secretary pf War. He said:

"I cannot in any words at my command overthate the urgency and gravity of the industrial
paralysis now existing in Porto Rico.

"The only remedy for the industrial condition
I can suggest is the opening of markets for the
secumulated surplus of productions and the establishment of such trade conditions by Conpressional knowledge.

"I am the only man on the floor of the
Senate," said the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew
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Inti this 'i done the paralysis must continue the poor and nelpless, in increasing numbers t be fed or they will starve to death."

We appeal, not to Democrats or Republicans in the House of Representatives, as such, but to the honest Americans in that body, to join hands and fight and throttle this infamous and murderous bill-this Blithy spawn of the trusts and monopolies, who count it victory and happiness to consign the people of Porto Rico to starvation, if, thereby, they can gain a small addition to their lost from the American people.

No man will give his voice for the vile Iniquity unknowing its offensive genesis. A few weeks ago President McKinley, in his annual message to Congress, said: "Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico | railway, and forensic engagements has and give her products free access to our markets." The Secretary of War urged Presidency. the same policy in even stronger language. The Ways and Means Committee of th House prepared and reported a bill giving 1834, and has been a Presidential candiand consistent with the rights of the ist- self. and under the Constitution. All the Administration forces were agreed that no tariff could legally be enacted against American territory. Then the oil, sugar, the matter of the naval bounty carned by tobacco, and rum trusts suddenly descended on the Capital and gave notice at Re- his fleet, in sinking the Spanish vessels Bublican headquarters that, unless the commanded by Admiral Montojo in Ma-Constitution were violated and the Porto nila Harbor, was handed down on Monday. Ricans in their condition of famine ignor- Subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court ed, they would refuse contributions to the of the United States it settles a question Republican corruption fund of 1900.

How quickly Henderson, Payne, Dalzell, especially to those who were engaged Grosvenor, and their kind experienced a under Admiral Schley in the destruction of change of heart! How ready they were to | Cervera's squadron off Santiago how! for the devastation of Porto Rico, for | If the court had held that Admiral which a day before they had unctuously Dewey's force, engaged in the action, was Previously they had, or thought they had, of the enemy, then he and his men would consciences and some more or less clastic be entitled to divide two hundred dollars after the trust mandate was registered, at the time. If, on the other hand, the principles evaporated immediately, and we American naval force was the superior, perfidious attack upon the foundation stone dred instead of two hundred dollars for

this country became a sovereign State. of an American Representative in Congress, in relation to the Payne bill? Every Dewey's ficet, and that Montojo had the manner of people in Dewey's ficet, and that Montojo had the violates both the letter and the spirit of the Canstitution. On that proposition the found that the statute did not make any found that the statut the Constitution. On that proposition the statute did not make any and citations of the Demoeratic leader, Mr. Richardson, and of that honest Republican, Mr. Littlefield, have pedoes in the calculation of an enemy's Navy should be exercised by the highest doubt. Will members of the majority who that while the American force engaged could not be bought to defy the bonic law amounted to eighteen bundred and thirtyof their country on a twenty-five per cent six men, that of the Spaniards was ninebasis, now consent to commit the crime be- teen bundred and fourteent. But the gun cause it is reduced to the proportions of power on the American side more than but fifteen per cent?

We are unable to believe that persons clded that Dewey's squadron was superior with brains enough to enter Congress will to that of his antagonist.

remines today would be that the issue might be delayed until they could succeed in having the Supreme Court packed in their interests. Otherwise it is as sure as fate that within another year the right of all parts of the United States, whether on the mainland or on islands, whether within State or Territorial boundaries, to unrestricted free domestic trade with one another, will be judicially declared and forever settled.

A great regard for the eternal laws of justice, for the laws of his country, and for his oath of office must compel every sane and unright man in the House of Representatives to vote against the Payne

Sampson and Concas.

Renders of The Times are already familiar with the interesting statement published by Captain Conces, who commanded the cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa in the battle with the American squadron off Santiage, and also with his sensational declaration that the "loop" which Commodore Schley made with the Brooklyn was necessary to save that vessel from being rammed by the Maria Teresa. As might have been expected from one who would naturally feel anxious to preserve the his torical unities in connection with a great event in our naval annals, Rear Admiral ampson hastens to correct the impression which the Concas report might create throughout the country if allowed to go unchallenged.

Admiral Sampson says: "The statement is incorrect. The Maria Teresa was thousands of yards distant at the time so far away that the Brooklyn was in no danger of being rammed. The intervention of the lows and the Texas precluded, of course, any possibility of collision with the Brooklyn" We wonder what Cantain Concas or anyone else could find to say in reply to this. The presumption naturally is that an admiral in command of a fleet in action will know a little more about the position and movements of his vessel, and of the necessity or propriety of their evolutions than a mere line captain of the enemy. This proposition appears doubly underlable in view of Admiral Sampson's assertion that at the time Concas says he was in the act of ramming the Brooklyn he was "thousands of yards distant" and hence could not have had personal knowledge of what was going on in the vicinity of Commodore Schley's flagship.

It is to be feared that Captain Concas is "Should the present Congress adopt a tariff for Perto Rico against the recommendations of the Commissioners and of the President, and against every man's sense of justice and general states of the Democracy can say with truth during the next campaign that the trusts went down to Washington and grappled the Benoblican party by the throat and made it chose to shide with the admiral. Coincidently the their advantage." not altogether a reliable witness, or he also the affair looks rather blue for Schley and his loop. The personal observations of the commander-in-chief are not to be contradicted by bosfile or sea cook testimony. "Of conive all the foregoing is on the theory that the sweeping and minute statements of Sampson are based upon what he actually saw during the battle. He must have seen Schley make the loop, and he must have watched the lown and the Texas with anxious eye as they "inter-Equally he must have measured the distance of the Maria Teresa from the scene of the loop, in order to know anything about these matters. But if, instead of being an eyewitness, Sampson was not in or near the fight; if he was on the New York hull down behind the horizon until after Schley overcame the last Spanish ship and Cervera had surrendered, most people will consider that it would be more graceful on his part to put restraint upon his vocal organs, and maintain silence respecting things of which it is impossible he could have the slightest personal knowledge.

President

Mr. Depew is mistaken. The Senators in Congress who cannot and who do not hope to become President of the United States

are six in number, to wit:

The Hon, James McMillan of Michigam, The Hon, Kute Nelson of Minnisse. The Hon, John P. Junes of Newnas, The Hon, Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hamp

The Hon, William J. Sewell of New Jersey, The Hon, Joseph Simon of Oregon. Mr. McMillan was born in Canada, Mr. Nelson in Norway, Mr. Jones in England, Mr. Gallinger in Canada, Mr. Sewell in Treland, and Mr. Simon in Germany and under a provision of the Constitution of the United States (Article II, Section 1). which Mr. Depew, in the stress of legal,

Mr. Depew, however, is not barred. He was born in Peekskill, N. Y., April 23,

neglected to read, are all barred from the

The Battle of Manila.

The decision of the Court of Claims In Admiral Dewey and the officers and men of of great interest to people in the service

professed sentiments of equity and pity. Inferior in guns and numerically to that sense of respect for the Constitution. But, for every man on board the Spanish ships see the result in the most insidious and then the naval bounty would be one hunour institutions ever witnessed since each enemy, as aforesaid. The contention on the part of the claimants was that the Under these conditions, what is the duty neminal complement of Montojo's vessels clusive beyond the possibility of a strength; also that the evidence showed equaled the difference; so the court de-

so stalitify themselves. The act would be Most laymen will be apt to regard the an foolish as degrading. Nothing is more decision as just and sensible. It is true certain than that, should the Payne bill that the weakness of the Spanish naval become a law, it will be wiped off from the reststance in Manila Bay, as well as at statute books as soon as the Supreme Santiage, was an agreeable surprise-to Court can pronounce upon it. That is a this country, and a very disagreeable one the results of the convention may be to obliterate

played by Admiral Dewey in rushing a harbor generally supposed to be well covered by land works, and more or less completely mined. We must-admit, also, that the American squadron which sailed by the fort on Corregider Island to the attack did not represent the cream of our Navy even as it existed at that time. Nevertheless, no one can read the history of the startling event without reaching the ment have been received by the War Deconclusion that Dewcy's ships were infi- partment from him for nearly two months. nitely superior in every respect to those comes to adjudicate the claims of Schley's Cervera, although he doubtless had better vessels than his colleague at Manila, still

Pulpit and Politics

Announcement is made from New York that the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst has decided to give up the political feature of what he conceived to be his life work, and devote himself exclusively to the more legitimate and less sensational functions of his calling. A mission house, to be conducted under the auspices of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, of which he is pastor, will soon be erected at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars, and the superintendence of this work, together with the more immediate duties of his pastorate, will, according to the conclusion he has reached, leave him no time to indulge his taste for unclerical inquisitions and im-

practicable reforms. It may be shrewdly suspected that Dr. Parkhurst has come to his present determiration, not so much on account of multiplying burdens as because of a tardy realization that the particular form which his crusade against vice assumed defeated its own end, or at least proved totally ineffectual. He chose to abandon, in a measure, the more consistent ministerial office of preaching Christ and him crucified and undertook to redeem New York from the control of the Republican machine under Platt, and of Tammany Hall under Croker, through whose connivance corruption flour ished. He has passed through a period of heated controversy, and today he sees the metropolis as "wide open" as when he began his political career.

Dr. Parkhurst was the first of a latterday school of ciergymen who have awakened considerable discussion and brought down upon themselves vigorous denuncia tion by injecting an undue amount of polities into their ecclesiastical work, and, as frequently is the case, many of the disciples were more zealous than the leader.

The public is not only tolerant toward the application of religious teachings to the important issues and events which come up in our national and social life, but finds in it the zest of timeliness which is all the more acceptable because of the necessity of adapting theological principle to daily needs. But the excesses to which this species of sermonizing leads are only too frequent, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the political pulpiteers who took their cue from Dr. Parkburst in the first instance will once more follow his example and conkeeping with their cloth.

The humor of Mr. Cannon of Illinois is as unique as it is ponderous. He says that the sugar and tobacco stored in Porto Rico already belongs to the trusts, and that it was they who induced the Administration to favor free trade. He does not tell us what influence induced the Republican leaders to face about and demand "protection" for somebody. In fact, he knows and he knows that the country knows that if Rockefeller, Havemeyer, and Duke wanted free trade, he and everybody else on his side would be roaring for it right now. It is because the masters whistle

friars upon their old parishes, and into the enjoyment of their old power over public property. The report alleges that Otis opposes this. If it be true, then his views have undergone a most remarkable change.

We invite the attention of the Administration to an apparent lack of enterprise on the part of its aged military satrap at Manils. Governor Goebel has only been dead a few weeks, and there is excellent reason to believe that his murderers bay been located and will be arrested within a few days. Otis has been hunting for a known assassin for a year, and yet Aguinaldo is as much at large as ever.

Unless some unforegeen run of ill luck African war a duke. But that great dignity will be of little use to him. He is effect to the executive recommendations, date ever since he became aware of him- well stricken in years already, and the son who would have inherited his honors is dead on the field of glory.

Admiral Dewey's Future. (From the Minneapolis Tribone.)

The Washington Times is astonished that the Government, having made George Dewey, the victor of Manila, Admiral of the Navy, is at a loss to know what to do with him, and advises thus:

with him, and advises thus:

"The very conditions which are notoriously prevalent in the Navy Department ought to answer that question automatically. The thing to do with the Admiral is to place him in general military command of the Navy, as General Miles is of the Army. Let the labor of the staff departments be performed by their respective beside and details, but let it be done under the supervision and authority of the Admiral. If Mr. McKniev will order this, we think he will find that the movement will redound to his popularity as well as his credit. Certainly it would greatly as well as his credit. Certainly it would greatly then to restore public confidence in the efficiency and integrity of the Navy Department, which has been nearly destroyed by the spitrs and compiration in the Bureau of Navigation, by offencies Sampson im, by the appearance of faise Navy registers, leading to miscarriage of pastive in michaken confirmations by the Senste, and by other things opinity lamoutable shi too numerous to mention."

The auggestion that Admiral Dewey be placed in command of the Navy is a good

placed in command of the Navy is a good one—but the suggestion that he be placed in command of the Navy as General Miles is of the Army," is somewhat ambiguous.

ranking officer in each, and that the Presi dent, through his Secretaries of the War and Navy, should issue all military orders to such commanders for execution. There are civil functions pertaining to both branches of the service which properly belong to the Secretaries. But under th present practice the Secretarics are "the whole thing," and the Commanding Gen-

eral and the Admiral are mere figureheads In Missouri, Not in Kansas.

(From the Kansas City Star.)
The success of Kansas City in capturing the Democratic National Convention improve upon the Eastern newspapers the duty of ascertai the geographical situation of this town. One of matter of common knowledge. The only to Continental Europe. It is also a fact the general notion which prevails east bope that the trusts could have in the that great courage and darle, were dis-

OTIS HEALTH FAILING.

of Fears at Manila of His Ltter Collapse. Press despatches received from Manila via Hongkong state that General Otis' failing, and that his physicians health in fear an utile collapse, which may account

for the fact that no reports of any mo

Private tetters received in this country they overcame. When the Court of Claims from officers in the Philippines state that General Otis has weakened under the strain squadron we shall expect it to find that of directing the campaign against the insurgents, and at times he is not himself. War Department officials deny that they was not a match in sea fighting power for have received any official information rethe gallant Marylander who overcame bim. garding the health of the commanding officer at Manila.

A press despatch received from Manila yesterday states that officers serving with that office. the Army in Luzon say that it will be impossible to quell the insurrection in that our island this season, and all agr ; that at least another year's campaign will be necessary, and some of them state that I' will require five or six years to establish peace. It is also stated that the reports of casualties and prisoners taken by the enemy are being suppressed. General Otia still has hopes of capturing Aguicaldo, and Mrs. Aguinaldo is being closely waighed to obtain clews of the whereabouts of her

cable from Secretary Root asking for reports of recent operations of the army. At the Secretary's office it was stated that
nothing had been heard from General Otis
for several days, and that nothing was
known of the novements of the troops.
Adjutant General Corbin said that no bul.etins had been received, and that so far as
he knew the operations of General Otis
would be contained in the report sent to
the Senate by the President. The reports
to the Senate by the weeks are several weeks

or several days, and that no bul.etins had been received, and that so far as
has been ordered to report at
havana. His action and that of his colheague is attributed to a desire to stand
well with the labor element in view of the
approaching elections, but they went so far
hat they overreached themselves, compelling General Wood to interfere.

The Cabinet has decided to adopt the
recommendations of Senor Barrerio, Secretary of Public Instruction, for the reorganization of the School of Engineers, in
order to vive an outlet for young Cubans

THE CABINET MEETING.

Matters Discussed by the President and the Secretaries. At the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday

morning there was little business trans acted. For more than half the time of the session the full Cabinet were posing for their pictures, which were taken for General Ludlow Confers With the stereoptican views. It is very seldom that a full meeting of the Cabinet and sunny weather can be secured coincidentally, and the photographer took advantage of the double fortune and secured eight views from various positions.

Secretary Gage reviewed the condition of trade as he had found it in the West. Secretary Long said that the meeting was so devoid of business that it was like a social affair, but it is known that the Porto Risan bill was considered for some time. The President is said to have re-ported that he had been informed by the at which it was agreed to re- for duce the proposed tariff from 25 to 15 tion per cent of the present rates, and to tion

f the situation in the island.

After the formal meeting had adjourned Secretary Root remained with the President for some time, discussing the state of affairs in the Philippines, and it is understood that much chagrin was ex-pressed by the President at the unfortunate trend matters had taken with the operations of the army there. The Secre-tary of War declined to disclose the details of his conversation with the Presi-dent, but it is known that the Philippine situation was its burden.

SECRETARY LONG PROTESTS.

He Wants His Department to Retain Control of Bydrographic Work.

A protest has been filed by Secretary Long with the House Committee on Appropriations in which he opposes the transfer of the hydrographic work of the more than likely to come out of the South Navy to the Coast and Goodelle Survey under the control of the Treasury Departunder the control of the Freasiry Depart-ment. The Secretary argues that the Navy should coutrol all the work of surveying channels, harhors, islands, and coast work, and that the Navy, with its large fleet of small beats, is in a position to perform this work at a much less expense than the Treasury Department. He says that the work of surveying the Philip; lines can be done by the Navy in ten years at a cost e by the Navy in ten years, at a cost or \$2,000,000, while the Treasury Depart has been over seventy years at be survey of the coasts of ou country, and have not yet completed it.

GRIGGS NOT TO SUCCEED GRAY

The Attorney General Denies That

the Supreme Court bench, Attorney General Griggs replied:

"The rumor is absolutely without foundation. I do not believe that Justice Gray has any idea of resigning, as he is still a young man. I certainly have no intention of resigning my present position."

Huntress were not changed when they were transferred to the Navy. All three vessels are at the New York Navy Yard, and Construction Francis T. Bowler, who has charge of the construction department there, recommended that they be sold. The Construction Board did not take final action, or the recommendation, but it was the resonance of the recommendation. young man, I certainly have no intention of resigning my present position."

In a Nutshell,

(From the San Francisco Chronicle.) If the Porto Ricans are foreigners, any tariff not, according to what said said yesterday take less than the full duty paid by other foreign-consent to sell the Mayflower. She prove If the Porto Ricans are foreigners, any taciff If they are citizens of the United clates, any inequality of national taxation is forbidden, not entible over the meaning of the words of the Constitution, although we believe the legal meaning to be clear, but neither hasyers for anybody clee

to be clear, but neither hasyers for anybody clee

Government \$225,600. The Huntress cost can quibble with instice or make the American people believe that any American citizen about he deprived of his just rights.

The Irrepressible Donnelly

(From the Kaners City Journal.)
Ignatine Donnelly calls for the formation of a e political party. Ignatius is already running as the candidate of one party for Vice President. but that need not interefere with his becoming the candidate of another for President. The crest ripler finder could shoulder a whole gamysick full of nominations without impeding his running

Transient Fame.

(From the St. Paul Globe.) eral Function appears to have gone into re-

GENERAL WOOD ENDS A STIRKE. He Deposes Mayor Frias, of Clentus gos for His Part in It.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.-The freight handat Cienfuegos collapsed today through the Wood. Information of the most reliable character which reached here showed that Mayor Frias, the chief of police, the chief sanitary officer, and other Cuban officials were encouraging the strikers and preventing men from taking the places of those who had quit work. Instead of pro-tecting those who were willing to work, the police force aided the strikers in an open manner. The business of the city was completely paralyzed.
General Wood, on learning of the condition of affairs ordered Governor Gomez to proceed to Cienfuegos and depose Mayor

Frias, appointing another incumbent of that office. He also ordered American troops to protect all men who were desir-ous-of working. When the labor leaders and their official betters learned of this a panic followed, and they immediately began to try to save themselves.

During a cabinet meeting at the palace this morning at which the strike was being discussed a telegram was received from Mayor Frias announcing that the strike was over, and that the men, acting on his advice, were returning to work, leaving the questions involved to be settled by an

arbitration committee composed of tw strikers, two merchants, the mayor, quar To further compiles.

The further compiles.

Philippines, it is reported that General and Archbishop Chapelle are at outs over the Spanish friars. The Archbishop is said to favor the friars returning to tucir partiables, while General Otis is opposed to this, and the question has been appealed to Washington.

It was announced at the War Department yesterday that no news had been remembered with the conspiracy to wreck the business prosperity of Clentuegos. Senor Frias has been ordered to report at Havana. His action and that of his column.

to the Senate, however, are several weeks order to give an outlet for young Cubans old, and are said to contain nothing but degirous of following that profession. The what was given to the public zome time professions of law and medicine are dreadago.

The Spaniards found-fully overcrowded. Exactly what disposition General Otises as made of the large forces at his command, Army officers say it is impossible to tell. The reports during the latter part of December, which are the latest of any moment received from General Otis, and raised to a high standard of efficiency. moment received from General Oits, showed that in the northern part of Luzon the insurrection was well in hand, and expeditions were then being sent against the insurgents south of Manila. Two of the expeditions were highly successful, but nothing has been learned as to what has been done in western Luzon and in the mountain regions of the island, where the enemy is, said to have retreated. A reply from General Oits to Secretary Root's cable is expected any day.

THE CABINET MEETING. to public affairs.

public meeting has been held at Manzanillo to protest against the return of General Ludfow, Military Governor of Ha-vans, who, it is charged, has spoken slightingly of the Cubans.

CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

President Concerning Them.

Before leaving the city for New York, from which part he expects to sail for Havana on Saturday, General Ludlow, Military Governor of Havana, called upon the President at the White House, and was in close conversation with him for some time yesterday morning. been the wish of the President to become thoroughly familiar with the conditions of the military and civil life in Cubs, and this information the general was imply able to give him. He told the President that matters there were, to a great extent, ported that he had been informed by the Ways and Means Committee of the result of the caucus in the House, at which it was agreed to reduce the proposed tariff from 25 to 15 to the preparent rates and the would be heard from in the electron can be a set of the preparent rates and the caucus in the calculation that would be heard from in the electron can be a set of the proposed tariff from 25 to 15 will be between the independence party and the annexationists. The former are gaining strength every day, and do not want to be hampered in their government of the island by any outside influence. I believe that they are rapidly growing into a condition when they can assume the reins of government satisfactorily, and as the majorily should rule, and the people of the independence party are in the ma rity. I hope that they will gain their

The Cubans have been for so long time under the rule of Spain that ambition to adopt self-government is only antural, and while they have taken kindly to the training offered them by the Ameri-can people, the influence of the masses is being used toward eventual freedom in very particular. The President expressed himself as pleased with the conditions as I explained them to him, and I have reason to believe that he will be glad when the people of Cuba are in a position to adopt The will show which way the wind blows."

NAVAL VESSELS FOR SALE.

Several Auxiliary Cruisers May He Disposed of Soon.

The sale of two and probably three auxillary naval vessels, purchased for use in the war with Spain, may be expected as work a result of consideration given the subject much profit for the Carnegie con by the Board on Naval Construction at a meeting yesterday. The vessels are the Maydower, a fine yacht, purchased from the estate of the late Ogden Goelet; the Supply, formerly the steamer Illinois, of the international Navigation Company, and When acked yesterday if the report is owned by F. C. Fowler.

The names of the Mayflower and the

Huntress were not changed when they action on the recommendation, but it was evident from the opinions exchanged that the Beard is in favor of disposing of them. All the decisions of the board are ad referendum, and the Navy Department may ery is an abandonment of the protective system, to be a very useful ship and did good service as a gunboat. Her high speed makes her particularly valuable. Another con-sideration in favor of her retention is that mly by the Constitution, but by every principle | the Government will probably not be able of honor and justice. The lawyers may, perhaps, to secure a price approaching her cost to the Navy, \$430,000.

the Government \$27,500.

Gambling.

(From the Pittsburg Disputch.) ent in the emertion of the passes of the rearrange of the many on account of alternate winning and loving. It will cease promptly when the present public ceases to be attracted by it. The spekers cannot continue the game alone. In the mean time it may be restricted and regulated by aw and gradually made official by education.

(From the Louisville Courier Journal.) There is a story of a Boar farmer who answered doubter-of the existence of a personal devil by cetting down the family Bible. "Why, I can how you his picture," he declared, turning to ahow you his picture." he declared, turnit a cut of the old boy, hoofs, tail, horns, and

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

No Progress Made Toward Their Transfer to the Luited States.

No progress has been made in the efforts lers' strike on the railroads and wharves of the United States to strike a bargain at Cienfuegos collapsed today through the with Denmark for the sale to this Govenergetic action of Governor General ernment of the Danish West Indies Isiands. The first official overtures, it was learned yesterday, were made by the United States after it had been informed officially that Denmark was willing to dis-pose of the group. It is understood that the United States made an offer for the islands, said to be \$3,500,000, but Den has not committed herself in regard to the

> that business men there are protesting against the sale of the group and the United States Government is inclined to believe that the Donish Crown will first test the sentiment of its subjects on the question by having the Parliament expressitiself in regard to the offer of the United States. comes the news from Copenhagea

This is a reversal of the plan which was contemplated. It was intended that the American Government should first make sure that the money necessary for the purchase would be appropriated and that the treaty providing for the transfer would be ratified. According to the views of persons here who are interested in the matter it was not until this was accomplished that Denmark was to act.

OUR IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

A Statistical Review of Trade During the Month of January.

The total imports of merchandise during the month of January, 1900, according to the advance sheets of the monthly summary issued yesterday by the Bureau of Statistics amount to \$75,888,987, the same being scaled at \$75,888,987, the same scaled a w. corresponding period of the preceding year. Merchandise to the value of \$33,061.

511 was imported free of duty, whereas imports for the seven months ending January, 1899, amounted to \$366,943,381, whereas those for the seven months ending January, 1899, amounted to \$366,943,381, whereas those for the seven months ending January, 1899, amounted to \$366,943,381, whereas those for the seven months ending January, 1899, amounted to \$366,943,381, whereas those for the same period this year are valued at \$486,287,362. Of this amount, \$207,830,568 was free of duty, and \$278,256.

The duties of the preceding period of the preceding year. Merchandise to the value of \$33,061.

Solutely hid his physical and mental deformities absolutely hid his physical and mental perfections, even to the woman he loved; whose fight—a fight against "compromises, prejudices, base expedients"—brought him only the joy of a life in which the favors were taken by him for whom they had been with a billet of wood. Teld in suggestion mournfully pregnant, in incidents laden with a billet of wood. Teld in suggestion mournfully pregnant, in incidents laden with a billet of wood. Teld in suggestion mournfully pregnant, in incidents laden with a billet of wood. Teld in suggestion mournfully pregnant, in incidents laden with a billet of wood. Teld in suggestion mournfully pregnant, in incidents laden with a billet of wood. Teld in suggestion mournfully pregnant, in incidents laden with a billet of wood. Teld in suggestion mournfully pregnant, in incidents laden with a billet of wood. Teld in suggestion mournfully pregnant, in incidents laden with a billet of wood. Teld in suggestion mournfully pregnant, in incidents laden with a billet of wood. Teld in suggestion mournfully pregnant, in incidents laden with a billet of wood. Teld in suggestion mournfully pregnant, in incidents laden with a billet of wood. Teld in suggestion mournfully pregnant, in incidents laden with a billet of wood.

The duties collected for January, 1900, amounted to \$22,094,280; for January, 1899, \$17,991,741; for the Even months ended January, 1890, \$135,984,750, and for the same period ended January, 1809, \$114. same period ended January, 1899, \$114.—
107,581. The total amount of domestic exports for January, 1989, was valued at \$115,307,344; the same for the seven months ended January, 1980, \$787,330,880; the total dialogue with Roxane on the field before amount of domestic exports for the corp. amount of domestic exports for the corresponding periods of the preceding year amounted to \$113.855.890 and \$735.938.204, respectively. The total of foreign exports for Ianuary, 1900, is rated at \$2,287.448; do with the change, many glaring defects mentioned a year ago are absent now. The for January, 1900, is rated at \$2,287,448; for seven months ended January, 1960, \$12,-714,070. The total exports in January, 1900, were valued at \$117,595,192; those for the seven months ended January, 1900, amounted to \$800,104,550, while the exports for the corresponding period of 1839 were rated at \$115,591,446 and \$749,596,115, respectively. Of imports free of duty, ar-ticles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry were highest in valuation—\$21,516,727 for January, and \$120,588,411 for the seven months ended January, 1999. Of dutiable imports, articles manufactured ready for consumption reached the highest valua-tion in January-\$11,460,572—while \$74,-568,605 worth of articles of food and ani

mais was imported during the sever months ended January, 1969. The exports are classified as follows: For January, 1900, products of agriculture \$71,730,494; for the seven months ending January, 1900, \$495,426,875; manufactures \$35,586,940 and \$234,301,141; mining, \$2. 821,297, and \$21,837,569; forest, \$4,075,559 and \$29,687,134; fisheries \$471,254 and \$4,-295,550; miscellaneous, \$821,790 and \$1,-925,611.

During the month of January, 1900, gold valued at \$1,936,607 was imported valued at \$1,936,607 was imported as against \$6,392,344 for the corresponding period of the preceding year. The import of gold for the seven months ending Jan-nary, 1996, amounted to \$29.883.924, for the same period of 1899, \$71,959,200. Gold was exported in January, 1900, to the value of \$5.691,290, against \$1,755,451 worth for January, 1899. The amount of gold exported during the seven months ending January, 1900, was \$23.517.377, and \$14.724,213 for the now. It is because the masters whistic another tune that the barking is the other way.

A truly incomprehensible story comes from the Philippines to the effect that the military and civil representatives of the Administration. Major General Otis and Administration. Major General Otis and Archbishon Chapelle, have fallen out over the first of the satisfactory elucidation.

seven months ending January, 189 579,913; January, 1996, \$39,940,988. The tonnage of sailing vessels entered in fanuary, 1900, was 295,949; / in seven January, 1900, months ending January, 1900, the tonnage amounted to 2 610.572; of steam vessels for the same periods, 1,633,60 and 14,677.896 tons, respectively. The tonnage of sailing vessels cleared in January, 1900, amounted to 276,165; that for the seven months end-ing January, 1900, was 2,585,727; the same for steam vessels cleared for the same for steam vessels cleared for the same period amounted to 1,647,331 and 14,637,587

ions respectively. THE CARNEGIE-FRICK SUITS. Steel Manufacturers Interested in

the Disclosures. PITTSBURG, Feb. 27.-Charles Schwab, President of the Carnegie Steel
Company, went to New York tonight to see
Andrew Carnegie to consult him regarding
the suit brought yesterday by the minority
that the Germans are exploiting communications. the suit brought yesterday by the minority stockholders of the H. C. Frick Coke Company Steel manufacturers are interested in the latest developments which show that at the price the Carnegle Steel Company bought coke from the coke company the former company can preduce steel for at least \$2.56 per ton less than it costs other manufacturers to make it.

The \$4,660,669 which the Frick company will less during 1990 by selling coke to In Persia, German and English inter-

A NEW DUPLEX SYSTEM.

during 1900 by selling coke to

same wire.

A Helpless Case,

(From Collier's Weekly,)
The following story on Lord Roberts gained great currency in the Helitikh army a few years ago.
The dirithmen of the Andian is proverlidal, and it is said that on car occasion General Roberts, auditured a soldier who was so receptionally dirty.

Not a Stranger. (From the Boston Herald.)

rge Washington marrative is so

called as a witness in court, who was asked by the district atterney his name. "George Washington, ash?" replied to colored grattenan. "George Washington, George Washington, George Washington, said the atterney, "seems to me I have heard that uame between the precess to me I have heard that uame heard the line of his wast in the actionity." "Spects you hay, saib. Fas been libing about byer many years."

THINGS THEATRICAL.

Columbia-"Cyrano de Bergerac." Myra Rrook

In a criticism, occupying some three columns of space, published nearly a twelve-month ago. The Times prophesied that, in his "Cyrano de Bergerac," tand had found immortality. To brast of such a prophecy a year later were to count finished a fourney toward the completion of which five paces had been taken, but, nevertheless, the performance of the tragedy given yester-evening at the Columbia Theatre was not without evidences of the wirdom in the forecast. That the audience attending was exceedingly large may be argued as an indication that the masterwork still attracts the populace; that a half of that audience had heard the rendering and listened to its repetition with schooled and not with merely curious ears is assurance of the charm which the piece he selecting. When the casual have forgotten "Cyrano de Bergerac," appreciation of its beauty and its strength will prompt th artistic to carry it in their mi

peal to intellect and heart and senses.

Mr. Mansfield's assumption of the title
role, in the main, is as it was in March.
No ordinary actor could be much less than
great in "Cyrano," and Mr. Mansfield is mentioned a year ago are absent now. The supporting company is almost unaltered. While not another Margaret Anglin or Katherine Grey. Edith Evelyn gives a graceful and interesting interpretation of the part of Roxane. Sheridan Block is a less roistering De Guiche than was his predecessor and an equally impressive. predecessor and an equally impressive. Prince Lloyd, the Christian of the production, and the others are adequate. The settings are massive—as before. Altogether, the presentation deserves another

hearing this week. "The First Violin' will be done tonight and tomorrow night. "Beau Brummet" is underlined for Friday.

HELIOGRAPH COMMUNICATION. A signal System Which Is Operated

(From the Indianapolis Press.)

Heliographing is "sum writing," By the use of the heliograph the sun's rays are flashed over long distances. The letters of the Moras telegraphic code are used, and communication is comparatively easy on bright days.

The instrument that is now used to

The instrument that is now used to transmit heliograph messages is exceed-ingly simple. It consists of a tripod carry-ing a horizontal rod at the top. On this rod is a mirror on one end and on the other a small upright rod with a mevable button. This mirror is usually four-and-a half inches in diameter, and is so arranged that it can be rotated both on a horizontal and on a vertical axis. In the middle is a small unsilvered spot. The mirror is sighted by means of this unsilvered spot and the button on the rod in front, exact-ly as a rifle would be aimed. If the button is raised so as to cover the destination of the message, which can be found by com-plies if it cannot be seen, and the shadow thrown by the unsilvered spot in the middle of the reflection covers the button, the trivance by opening and closing over the mirror neans of a key, which is pressed like

key of a telegraph instrument. A long finish stands for a dash; a short one for a dot in the Morse system. The greatest distance overcome by the heliograph was that operated over by the United States Signal Corps, between Mount Uncompanyre, in 'colorade, and Mount Eilen, in Utah. Thir was 183 miles. The flashes came and went as regularly as though the distance had been much

THE INFLUENCE OF GERMANY. It Is Now Being Exercised Extensively in Persia.

(From Ainslee's Magazine.)

In Persia, German and English inter-Carnegie at \$1.35 per ton is just that ests are opposed to Russian interests.

When the Germans build to Bugdad, the railway for which they already have a con-cession, and which the Sultan is eager to have constructed, it can be made to pay Telephone and Telegraph Messages
Over One Wire.

CHATTANOGGA. Feb. 27.—Telephone and telegraph messages were sent successfully over the same wire today between this city and Knoxville. Tenn. For some time the Postal Telegraph Company and the East Tennessee Telephone Company have been experimenting on the problem of sending telephone and telegraph messages over the same wires, with the view of adopting the system throughout this region.

Today a practical demonstration was made, and the officers of both companies are now convinced that both telegraphic and telephonic communication can be successfully established and operated over the same wire. taining its nominal independence, introduce modern civilization

Crentures Without Eyes. (From the Chicago News.)

The following story on Lord Roberts gained great currency in the little army a few years and.

The dirithese of the Aginan is proveried, and it is said that on our occasion General Roberts candured a soldier who was so exceptionally diety that it was thought necessary, for the safety of the whole camp, that he should be washed.

Two graune Tenney Athinese were rold off for this purpose. They stripped the prisoner and serubbed at him for two hours with inemistable breaks and a large quantity of soft soop. Then they three down their breaks in diagust maken to their captain.

What is it man?

Not a Stranger.

A Diplomatic Costume

(From the Mexicun Herald.)

(From the Mexicun Herald.)

(Strom the Mexicun Herald.)

(From the Mexicun Herald.)